

REMARKS

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 1-3, 5-7, 9-11, 13 and 14, which were all of the then pending claims, under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over "Microsoft Office 97" (Moseley, et al.) in view of "Cascading Style Sheets in Internet Explorer 4" (Young). Claim 14 was also rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph.

Independent Claims 1, 5, 9, 13 and 14 are herein being amended to better define the subject matters of these claims. New Claims 15 and 16, which are dependent from Claim 1, are being added to describe a preferred feature of the invention.

For the reasons set forth below, Claim 14 is clear and definite, and all of Claims 1-3, 5-7, 9-11 and 13-15 patentably distinguish over the prior art and are allowable. The Examiner is thus asked to reconsider and to withdraw the rejection of Claim 14 under 35 U.S.C. 112 and the rejection of Claims 1-3, 5-7, 9-11, 13 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. 103, and to allow these claims and new Claims 15 and 16.

In rejecting Claim 14 under 35 U.S.C. 112, the Examiner argued that the claim is narrative in form, noted that claims must be in one sentence form, and commented that the last limitation of the claim fails to provide a proficient description. This rejection of the claim is respectfully traversed.

Claim 14 is a method claim directed to a method of dynamically altering the contents of a web page; and the claim sets forth a series of steps, including adding a web page to a web site, providing a style sheet, selecting the web page, and providing a computer program that performs several additional steps. The steps of the claim are positively set forth in the claim, and the steps indicate how the steps are performed to achieve the desired result - dynamically altering the contents of the web page. Also, in this Amendment, the features previously recited in the last

subparagraph of Claim 14 are being incorporated into earlier steps of the claim.

Applicants also note that Claim 14 was changed in Applicants' previous Amendment so that the claim is now only one sentence. It is thus believed that the claim is no longer subject to the objection that it contains more than one sentence.

Applicants' Attorneys have carefully reviewed Claim 14, and the claim is clear and definite and fully complies with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 112. The Examiner is, accordingly, asked to reconsider and to withdraw the rejection of Claim 14 under 35 U.S.C. 112.

With respect to the rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103, the claims patentably distinguish over the prior art because that art does not show or suggest the feature of altering pre-defined style attributes of a web page, based on a section name, to show that section name in a predetermined manner determined by as associated style sheet. To best understand this, it may be helpful to review briefly this invention and the prior art.

The present invention, generally, relates to a method and system to automatically change the content of a web page based on the title of that web page. With this invention, a web page is added to a web site, and, specifically, the web page is added to a particular section of the web site. A computer program is provided that automatically reads the title of the web page; and, based on that title, identifies the name of the section of the Web site in which the web page occurs. The computer program then, using a style sheet, alters the style attributes of the web page to show the Web site section name in a predetermined manner on the web page. For example, the section name may be highlighted and shown in a specified location of the web page, both determined by the style attributes of the style sheet.

Mosely, et al describes a Web page having a heading determined by a defined procedure.

Young discloses a style sheet used to add and modify style attributes to specific instances of HTML elements.

In rejecting the claims over the prior art, the Examiner commented that the altering steps described in the independent claims of this application do not provide a sufficient description of the altering process. In response to the Examiner's suggestion, independent Claims 1, 5, 9, 13 and 14 are being amended to describe that altering process in more detail. In particular, each of these claims is being amended to indicate that the web page has pre-defined style attributes, and that those pre-defined style attributes of the web page are altered, based on the section name and to show that section name on the web page in a predetermined manner established by the style attributes of the style sheet. This feature is not shown in or suggested by either Moseley, et al. or Young.

This feature of the invention is of utility because it facilitates the design and modification of web sites. With this procedure, the style attributes of the web page are automatically altered to show the section name in the desired manner. With the present invention, no manual intervention is required to show the section name in the desired manner. As new pages are added to the Web site, the developer simply follows the established naming convention, and the appropriate section name will automatically be shown in the desired manner.

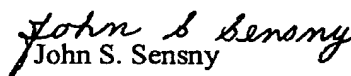
The other references of record have been reviewed, and these other references, whether they are considered individually or in combination, also do not disclose or suggest this altering procedure of the present invention.

Because of the above-discussed differences between Claims 1, 5, 9, 13 and 14 and the prior art, and because of the advantages associated with those differences, Claims 1, 5, 9, 13 and 14 patentably distinguish over the prior art and are allowable. Claims 2, 3, 15 and 16 are

dependent from, and are allowable with, Claim 1. Claims 6 and 7 are dependent from Claim 5 and are allowable therewith; and, likewise, Claims 10 and 11 are dependent from, and are allowable with, Claim 9.

In view of the above-discussion, the Examiner is asked to reconsider and to withdraw the rejection of Claim 14 under 35 U.S.C. 112 and the rejection of Claims 1-3, 5-7, 9-11, 13 and 14, and to allow these claims and new Claims 15 and 16. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference with Applicants' Attorneys would be advantageous to the disposition of this case, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,


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